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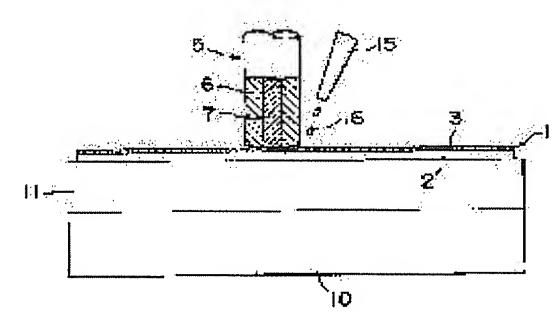
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(54) GRINDING LIQUID

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To secure a good grinding property by suppressing the solidification of a grinding obtained by dispersing a grinding material in an aqueous in an aqueous solution, cased by coagulation and gelation with time, for improving its handling property. SOLUTION: In this grinding liquid 16 consisting of a grinding material and an aqueous solution, and used for grinding a material to be ground 5, a water to be used has $\leq 0.500~\mu\text{S/cm}$ (at 25° C) electric conductivity and the content of polyvalent ions is reduced, etc. to suppress coagulation.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Polish liquid with which the electrical conductivity of the water used for this polish liquid is characterized by being below 0.500microS/cm (25 degrees C) in the polish liquid which consists of abrasives used when grinding the ground body, and a water solution.

[Claim 2] Polish liquid according to claim 1 with which the electrical conductivity of water is characterized by being 0.001-0.500microS/cm (25 degrees C).

[Claim 3] Water is polish liquid according to claim 1 which carries out ion exchange treatment and is characterized by coming to distill again after distilling.

[Claim 4] Polish liquid according to claim 1 characterized by including the alcohol of carbon numbers 1-4.

[Claim 5] Polish liquid according to claim 1 characterized by the specific surface area of abrasives fine particles being 5-400m2/g.

[Claim 6] Polish liquid according to claim 1 characterized by the grain size of abrasives fine particles being 1-1000nm.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the polish liquid which passes in detail and controlled gelation by the time about the polish liquid containing the abrasives used when grinding the ground body.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, in case the ground body is ground by the CMP process at the time of computer components manufacture of an optical fiber, PDP glass plate polish, PDP rib polish, a magnetic disk, a magnetic tape, IC substrate, CPU, DRAM, etc., a color filter production process, etc., chemical polishing performed supplying the loose grain polish liquid by the polish slurry which becomes slide contact parts, such as this polished surface—ed and a polish sheet, from abrasives and a water solution is known.

[0003] The slurry which carried out distributed suspension of the abrasives by the fine-particles particle is used for a water solution, the above-mentioned polish liquid will be in the condition that the abrasives in a slurry sedimented, when those abrasives are coarse grain, on the other hand, when abrasives are particles, these abrasives condense it, and if time amount passes, gelation of polish liquid will produce it. If especially gelation arises, solidification of polish liquid starts, and even if it stirs, it cannot restore in the early distributed condition, and has the problem from which handling becomes complicated, without the ability performing prolonged preservation. In order to prevent these again, an acid and a base are added as occasion demands, but although a desired property is acquired, cost starts the treatment of a used slurry, and washing of the ground body. Moreover, it cannot be said that the environment top of the slurry which added the acid and the base is also desirable. In addition, the technique which raises dispersibility is variously proposed by JP,9-193004,A, JP,10-310415,A, JP,10-310416,A, etc. [0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The phenomenon of condensation of abrasives, gelation of polish liquid, and solidification occurs with the passage of time, it becomes use impossible or the polish liquid which distributed abrasives as mentioned above has a problem in respect of [, such as always needing stirring so that the above-mentioned phenomenon may not occur,] handling.

[0005] This invention is made in view of the point describing above, and it uses as an offer plug the polish liquid which was made to make easy work environment nature and waste treatment while it controls solidification by the condensation by the passage of time and gelation of polish liquid and raises maintenance and shelf life of good polish nature.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the polish liquid which consists of abrasives used when the polish liquid of this invention which solved the above-mentioned technical problem grinds the ground body, and a water solution, it is characterized by the electrical conductivity of the water to be used being below 0.500microS/cm (25 degrees C).

[0007] Moreover, the electrical conductivity of said water is characterized by being 0.001–0.500microS/cm (25 degrees C). As for pH of water, 5.0–6.8 are desirable at 25 degrees C. After distilling this water, ion exchange treatment of it is carried out, and it comes it small to carry out electrical conductivity by distilling again.

[0008] Moreover, it is characterized by including the alcohol of carbon numbers 1-4. As alcohol,

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it is a methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, etc., and as for purity, 99% or more, the 1 or 2nd class of a reagent, and a special grade chemical are used, and the addition is 3-50 weight section. [0009] On the other hand, as abrasives in polish liquid, specific surface area SBET by the BET adsorption method (nitrogen adsorption process) of fine particles is characterized by using what is 5-400m2/g. The thing 15nm or less of grain size is [abrasives] especially preferably desirable 1-500nm 1-1000nm. As for these abrasives, it is desirable that at least one of silica gel, an alumina, titanium oxide, rouge, a diamond, chrome oxide, and the magnetic oxides of iron is included. It is silica gel especially preferably and purity is 98% or more, the solid content concentration of a polish liquid slurry -1-70wt% -- desirable --3-40wt% -- it is 5-20wt% more preferably.

[0010] Moreover, at the time of polish of the ground body, the polished surface of the ground body can be ****ed in Teflon, nylon, rayon, the quality of a fiber material of PET, etc. in slide contact with polish objects, such as a polish sheet which has a polish layer on a front face, a polish tape, and coated abrasives, and it can carry out to this slide contact part by supplying polish liquid.

[0011] In addition, it is desirable to mean to a polish liquid slurry and to include neither an acid nor a base.

[0012]

[Effect of the Invention] According to above this inventions, the electrical conductivity of the water used for the polish liquid which consists of abrasives and a water solution is below 0.500microS/cm (25 degrees C). When the content of multicharged ion, such as magnesium leading to [of abrasives particles, such as a silica,] condensation and aluminum, decreases, the water with this low electrical conductivity Even if time amount passes, while generating of solidification by condensation of abrasives and gelation of polish liquid can be controlled and the handling of polish liquid becomes easy Management of the polish conditions in polish also becomes easy, a good polish property can be maintained, the treatment of a used slurry and washing of the ground body become easy because the need of including an acid and a base decreases further, and work environment can also be improved.

[0013] Moreover, if the water-soluble alcohol of carbon numbers 1-4 is added, the viscosity of polish liquid can be reduced without falling the concentration of abrasives, and much more condensation, gelation, and solidification can be controlled.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Below the gestalt of operation of the polish approach which used the polish liquid and this polish liquid of this invention is shown, and this invention is further explained to it at a detail. The conceptual diagram of a polish condition is shown in drawing 1. [0015] The fiber-optic-connector ferrule as an example of the ground body 5 comes to carry out insertion immobilization of the optical fiber 7 of a glass material in the main hole of the ferrule 6 by the ceramic material. And tip polish of this ground body 5 sticks the polish object 1 (polish sheet) on the elastic bodies 11, such as rubber installed on the rotation base 10. This polish object 1 comes to have the polish layer 3 on a base material 2, makes the polish layer 3 carry out press contact of the tip of the ground body 5, it carries out the sun and planet motion of the ground body 5 relatively while it rotates the above-mentioned rotation base 10, it supplies loose grain polish liquid 16 to a polish part from the supply nozzle 15, and performs chemical polishing. [0016] It comes to constitute polish liquid 16 from a polish slurry which it comes to add in the water solution which comes to mix alcohol, such as water (distilled water) whose electrical conductivity of 25 degrees C is below 0.500microS/cm (for example, 0.105-0.455microS/cm) about the fine particles as abrasives, and ethyl alcohol. After distilling, ion exchange treatment of the above-mentioned water is carried out, and it is distilled again and comes it small to carry out electric conduction. As for this polish liquid 16, what does not contain a base or an acid is desirable.

[0017] Moreover, as abrasives in said polish liquid 16, purity is 98% or more of silica gel, the specific surface area is 5-400m2/g (for example, 300-350m2/g), for example, grain size is 1-1000nm (for example, 5-10nm), and an addition (solid content concentration) is 1-70 weight section (for example, 10 weight sections).

[0018] Said polish liquid 16 is obtained by throwing in abrasives (silica gel powder) gradually and carrying out the mixed dissolution, carrying out high-speed churning of said distilled water and alcohol with an agitor. The pH can be adjusted as occasion demands, and the additive of an

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antifungal agent, a dispersant, and others can be used as occasion demands, and further, since item distinction is made easy as occasion demands, a coloring agent can be used. [0019] As a polish object 1 (polish sheet) applicable to the polish approach which uses the above-mentioned polish liquid 16, it comes to have the polish layer 3 which becomes one side of the flexible base material 2 from abrasives, a binder, etc., and a back layer may be prepared for undercoat in the rear face of a base material 2 between a base material 2 and the polish layer 3. [0020] The abrasives as a loose grain of said polish liquid, and the abrasives used in the polish layer of a polish object With the ingredient which generally has scouring or the Takuma operation, alpha-alumina, gamma-alumina, alpha, gamma-alumina, a melting alumina, silicon carbide, chrome oxide, cerium oxide, Corundum, a man made diamond, a diamond, alpha-iron oxide, a garnet, Emery (principal component: corundum and magnetite), a garnet, silica, silicon nitride, A with a Mohs hardness of six or more ingredient can mainly use it in the combination to four sorts of ** in one by boron nitride, carbonization molybdenum, boron carbide, tungsten carbide, a titanium carbide, Tripoli, the diatom earth, a dolomite, a zirconia, the garnet, silica gel, titanium oxide, rouge, etc. The thing of the magnitude whose average grain size is 1-1000nm is used for the object for polish liquid, and the object for polish layers according to the class of ground body etc., and these abrasives are 1-500nm especially preferably. [0021] As a binder used for the polish layer of this invention, well-known thermoplastics, thermosetting resin, reaction type resin, electron ray hardening mold resin, ultraviolet curing mold resin, visible-ray hardening mold resin, and such mixture are used conventionally. [0022] As thermoplastics, 150 degrees C or less and average molecular weight are [10000-300000 and polymerization degree] about 50 to about 2000, and softening temperature is 200 to about 600 more preferably. For example, a vinyl chloride vinyl acetate copolymer, a vinyl chloride copolymer, a vinyl chloride vinyl acetate vinyl alcohol copolymer, A vinyl chloride vinyl alcohol copolymer, a vinyl chloride vinylidene chloride copolymer, A vinyl chloride acrylonitrile copolymer, an acrylic ester acrylonitrile copolymer, An acrylic ester vinylidene-chloride copolymer, an acrylic ester styrene copolymer, A methacrylic ester acrylonitrile copolymer, a methacrylic ester vinylidene-chloride copolymer, A methacrylic ester styrene copolymer, urethane elastomer, nylon-silicon system resin, Nitrocellulose-polyamide resin, poly hooker vinyl, a vinylidenechloride acrylonitrile copolymer, Butadiene Acrylonitrile, polyamide resin, a polyvinyl butyral, a cellulosic (cellulose acetate butylate and cellulose die acetate --) Cellulose triacetate, cellulose propionate, a nitrocellulose, Ethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, a propyl cellulose, methylethylcellulose, A styrene butadiene copolymer, such as a carboxymethyl cellulose and an acetyl cellulose, Various kinds of thermoplastics of a synthetic-rubber system, such mixture, etc., such as polyester resin, polycarbonate resin, a chloro vinyl ether acrylic ester copolymer, and amino resin, are used.

[0023] As thermosetting resin or reaction type resin, in the state of coating liquid, it is 200000 or less molecular weight, and that from which molecular weight becomes infinite by reactions, such as condensation and addition, is suitable by carrying out heating humidification after spreading and desiccation. Moreover, what will not be softened or fused in these resin by the time resin pyrolyzes is desirable. Specifically For example, phenol resin, phenoxy resin, an epoxy resin, Polyurethane resin, polyester resin, polyurethane polycarbonate resin, A urea-resin, melamine resin, an alkyd resin, silicon resin, acrylic reaction resin (electron ray hardening resin), The mixture of epoxy-polyamide resin, nitrocellulose melamine resin, the amount polyester resin of macromolecules, and an isocyanate prepolymer, A methacrylate copolymer and the mixture of a diisocyanate prepolymer, They are the mixture of the mixture of polyester polyol and the poly isocyanate, formaldehyde resin, and a low-molecular-weight glycol / amount diol of giant molecules / triphenylmethane triisocyanate, polyamine resin, poly imine resin, such mixture, etc. [0024] These thermoplastics, thermosetting resin, and reaction type resin In addition to a main functional group, as a functional group A carboxylic acid (COOM), a sulfinic acid, A sulfenic acid, a sulfonic acid (SO3M), phosphoric acid (PO (OM), (OM)), acidic groups (M -- H --), such as phosphonic acid, sulfuric acids (OSO3M), and these ester groups Alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, a hydrocarbon group, and amino acid; Aminosulfonic acid Both-sexes radicals, such as a sulfuric acid of amino alcohol or phosphoric ester, and an alkyl betaine mold, Hydroxyl groups, such as an amino group, an imino group, an imide radical, and an amide group, and an alkoxyl group, A thiol group, an alkylthio group, a halogen radical (F, Cl, Br, I), It is desirable that one or more sorts of less than six-sort implications and each functional group usually contain a silyl

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and the second seco radical, a siloxane radical, an epoxy group, an isocyanato group, a cyano group, a nitrile group, an oxo-radical, an acrylic radical, and a phosphoretted hydrogen radical 1x10-6eq-1x10-2eq per 1g of resin.

[0025] Independent or the thing put together of these binders is used, and an additive is added to others. The mixed rate of the abrasives of a polish layer and a binder is used in the range of a binder 5 - the 300 weight sections to the abrasives 100 weight section by the weight ratio. The mixed rate of the fine particles of a back layer and a binder is used in the range of a binder 8 the 400 weight sections to the impalpable powder 100 weight section by the weight ratio. As an additive, a dispersant, lubricant, an antistatic agent, an antioxidant, a solvent, etc. are added. [0026] As poly isocyanate used for said polish layer Tolylene diisocyanate, 4 and 4'diphenylmethane diisocyanate, Hexamethylene di-isocyanate, xylylene diisocyanate, naphthylene-1 and 5-diisocyanate, Ortho toluidine diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, triphenylmethane triisocyanate, Isocyanates, such as isophorone diisocyanate, a product with the isocyanates concerned and polyalcohol, An end functional group can use what is isocyanate by the product of the poly isocyanate of 2 - 10 ****, the poly isocyanate, and polyurethane which were generated by the condensation of isocyanates. The thing of 100-20000 is suitable for the average molecular weight of these poly isocyanates. The poly isocyanate can be used with two or the combination beyond it using an independent or hardening reactant difference. Moreover, catalysts, such as a catalyst of compound metallurgy group oxide, iron acetylacetonate, etc. which have a hydroxyl group (butanediol, hexandiol, and molecular weight are the polyurethane of 1000-10000, water, etc.) and amino groups (monomethylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, etc.), can also be used together in order to promote a hardening reaction. As for the compound which has these hydroxyl groups and amino groups, it is desirable that they are many organic functions. As for these poly isocyanate, it is desirable to use a polish layer and a back layer per [2] total amount 100 weight section of binder resin and the poly isocyanate - in 70 weight sections, and it is 5-50 weight section more preferably.

[0027] As powdered lubricant used for said polish object, there is resin impalpable powder, such as non-subtlety powder, such as graphite, molybdenum disulfide, boron nitride, graphite fluoride, a calcium carbonate, a barium sulfate, oxidization silicon, titanium oxide, a zinc oxide, tin oxide, and a tungsten disulfide, acrylic styrene resin impalpable powder, benzoguanamine system resin impalpable powder, melamine system resin impalpable powder, polyolefine system resin impalpable powder, polyamide system resin impalpable powder, polyimide system resin impalpable powder, polyimide system resin impalpable powder, and the Pori Hooker ethylene resin impalpable powder, etc.

[0028] moreover -- as organic compound system lubricant -- a silicone oil (a dialkyl polysiloxane --) A dialkoxy polysiloxane, a phenyl polysiloxane, a fluoro alkyl polysiloxane (KF96 by the Shinetsu chemistry company, KF69 grade), a fatty-acid denaturation silicone oil, fluorine alcohol, and polyolefine (polyethylene wax --) Polyglycols, such as polypropylene (ethylene glycol, polyethylene oxide wax, etc.), A tetrafluoroethylene oxide wax, a poly tetrafluoro glycol, Perfluoro alkyl ether, a perfluoro fatty acid, perfluoro fatty acid ester, A perfluoroalkyl sulfate, a perfluoroalkyl sulfonate, The compound which introduced fluorine and silicon, such as perfluoroalkyl benzenesulfonic acid ester and perfluoroalkyl phosphoric ester, Alkyl-sulfuric-acid ester, an alkyl sulfonate, alkyl phosphonic acid triester, Alkyl phosphonic acid monoester, alkyl phosphonic acid diester, An organic acid and organic-acid ester compounds, such as alkyl phosphoric ester and succinate, TORIAZA indolizine, a tetraaza indene, benzotriazol, The complex (hetero) ring compound containing nitrogen and sulfur, such as benzotriazine, benzodiazole, and EDTA, The a little salt machine nature fatty acid of carbon numbers 10-40, the alcohol of the monovalence of 2-40 carbon numbers, or the alcohol of bivalence. The fatty acid ester it is incomparable from any one of trivalent alcohol, tetravalent alcohol, and the alcohol of 6 **, or two or more The fatty acid of the fatty acid ester and the carbon numbers 8-40 which consist of alcohol of monovalence - 6 ** with which it totals with the carbon number of the a little salt machine nature fatty acid of ten or more carbon numbers and this fatty acid, and a carbon number becomes 11-70 pieces or fatty-acid amides, fatty-acid alkylamide, and fatty alcohol can be used.

[0029] As a concrete example of these compounds, caprylic-acid butyl, caprylic-acid octyl, Lauric-acid ethyl, lauric-acid butyl, lauric-acid octyl, myristic-acid ethyl, Myristic-acid butyl, myristic-acid octyl, myristic-acid 2 ethylhexyl, Palmitic-acid ethyl, palmitic-acid butyl, palmitic-

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acid octyl, Palmitic-acid 2 ethylhexyl, stearin acid ethyl, butyl stearate, Stearin acid isobutyl, stearin acid octyl, stearin acid 2 ethylhexyl, Stearin acid amyl, stearin acid isoamyl, stearin acid 2 ethyl pentyl, Stearin acid 2 hexyl DESHIRU, stearin acid iso tridecyl, octadecanamide, Stearin acid alkylamide, stearin acid butoxy ethyl, anhydro sorbitan monostearate, Anhydro sorbitan distearate, anhydro sorbitan tristearate, independent [be / anhydro sorbitan tetra-stearate, oleyl olate, oleyl alcohol, lauryl alcohol, a montan wax, carnauba wax, etc. / and] — or it can be combined and used.

[0030] moreover, as lubricant used for said polish object that lubricating oil additive is also independent or the antioxidant (alkylphenol —) which can combine, come out and use it and is known as a rusr-proofer Benzotriazine, a tetraaza indene, sulfamide, guanidine, Metal chelating agents, such as a nucleic acid, a pyridine, an amine, a hydroquinone, and EDTA, A **** agent (a naphthenic acid, an alkenyl succinic acid, phosphoric acid, dilauryl phosphate, etc.), There are oily agents (rapeseed oil, lauryl alcohol, etc.), an extreme pressure agent, detergent dispersants (a dibenzyl sulfide, tricresyl phosphate, tributyl phosphite, etc.), a viscosity index improver, a pour point depressant, a **** agent, etc. These lubricant is added in the range of 0.01 – 30 weight section to the binder 100 weight section.

[0031] As the dispersant used for said polish liquid or said polish object, and a distributed assistant A caprylic acid, a capric acid, a lauric acid, a myristic acid, a palmitic acid, Stearin acid, oleic acid, an elaidic acid, linolic acid, a linolenic acid, the fatty acid (R -- 1 COOH) of 2-40 carbon numbers, such as a steer roll acid, behenic acid, a maleic acid, and a phthalic acid R1 The alkyl group of 1-39 carbon numbers, a phenyl group, an aralkyl radical, The metallic soap (copper oleate), the fatty-acid amide which consist of the alkali metal (Li, Na, K, NH4+, etc.) of the aforementioned fatty acid or alkaline earth metal (Mg, calcium, Ba, etc.), Cu, Pb, etc.; lecithin (soybean-oil lecithin) etc. is used. In addition, the higher alcohol (a butanol, octyl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol) of carbon numbers 4-40 and these sulfates, a sulfonic acid, a phenyl sulfonic acid, an alkyl sulfonic acid, a sulfonate, phosphoric acid monoester, a phosphodiester, phosphoric acid triester, Tripoli phosphoric acid, alkyl phosphonic acid, phenylphosphonic acid, an amine compound, etc. are usable. Moreover, a polyethylene glycol, polyethylene oxide, sulfo succinic acid, a sulfo succinic acid metal salt, sulfo succinate, etc. are usable. These dispersants are usually used by one or more kinds, and one kind of dispersant is added in the range of 0.005 - 20 weight section to the binder 100 weight section. The operation of these dispersants may be made to put on the front face of abrasives or non-grinding impalpable powder beforehand, and is in the middle of distributed, and may be added.

[0032] as the antifungal agent used for said polish liquid and said polish object — a 2–(4–thiazolyl)–benzimidazole N–(fluoro dichloro methylthio)–phthalimide, 10 and the 10'–oxy–screw FENOKI sarcine, 2, 4, 5 and 6 tetra–chloro isophthalonitrile, P–tolyl diiodomethyl sulfone, triiodo allyl alcohol, a dihydroaceto acid, phenyl oleic acid mercury, an oxidization screw (tributyl tin), and a SARUCHIRUA scallion — there is id etc.

[0033] As an antistatic agent used for a polish object, carbon black can be used, for example, the furnace for rubber, the black for thermal ** colors for rubber, acetylene black, etc. can be used. As for the specific surface area, it is desirable that 10–400ml / 100g, and pH are [0.1 – 10% and the tap density of 2–10, and water content] 0.1 – 1 g/cm2 for 5–500m2/g and DBP oil absorption. Moreover, surface treatment of the carbon black can be carried out with a dispersant etc., or what was graphite–ized by resin can also be used.

[0034] As antistatic agents other than the carbon black used for a polish object Graphite, denaturation graphite, a carbon black graft polymer, Natural surfactants [, such as a conductive powder; saponin], such as tin oxide—antimony oxide, tin oxide, and titanium oxide—tin oxide—antimony oxide; An alkylene oxide system, A glycerol system, a glycidol system, polyhydric alcohol, polyhydric—alcohol ester, Nonionic surface active agents, such as an alkylphenol EO adduct; High—class alkylamines An annular amine, a hydantoin derivative, an amide amine, an ester amide, Cationic surface active agents, such as quarternary ammonium salt, heterocycles of a pyridine and others, phosphonium, or sulfonium; A carboxylic acid, A sulfonic acid, phosphonic acid, phosphoric acid, a sulfate radical, phosphonate, The anionic surface active agent; amino acid containing acidic groups, such as a phosphoric ester radical; amphoteric surface active agents, such as a sulfuric acid of aminosulfonic acid and amino alcohol or phosphoric ester, and an alkyl betaine mold, etc. are used a surfactant is independent — or you may mix and add. The amount of these surfactants used in a polish object is per [0.01] abrasives 100 weight section —

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10 weight sections. Moreover, the amount of the back layer used is per [0.01] binder 100 weight section – 30 weight sections. Although these are used as an antistatic agent, it may sometimes be applied as the other purposes, for example, amelioration of distribution, lubricative amelioration, a spreading assistant, a wetting agent, a hardening accelerator, and a distributed accelerator.

[0035] As an organic solvent used in the case of distribution of said polish object, kneading, and spreading By the ratio of arbitration, an acetone, a methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, Ketone systems, such as a cyclohexanone, an isophorone, and a tetrahydrofuran; A methanol, Ethanol, propanol, a butanol, isobutyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, Alcoholic systems, such as methyl cyclohexanol; Methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, Ester systems, such as butyl acetate, isobutyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, ethyl lactate, and the acetic-acid glycol monoethyl ether; Diethylether, A tetrahydrofuran, glycol wood ether, the glycol monoethyl ether, Ether systems, such as dioxane; Benzene, toluene, a xylene, cresol, Tar systems, such as chlorobenzene and styrene (aromatic hydrocarbon); A methylene chloride, Chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as ethylene chloride, a carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, ethylene chlorohydrine, and dichlorobenzene, N and N-dimethyl formaldehyde, a hexane, etc. can be used. Moreover, these solvents are usually used by the ratio of arbitration at two or more sorts. Moreover, the impurities (the polymerization object of a solvent own [the], moisture, raw material component, etc.) of a minute amount may also be included in 1 or less % of the weight of an amount. These solvents are used in the 50 - 20000 weight section to the sum total solid content 100 weight section of a polish coating. The rate of solid content of a desirable polish coating is 5-60% of the weight. Drainage system solvents (water, alcohol, acetone, etc.) can also be used instead of an organic solvent.

[0036] It dissolves in a solvent at arbitration combining the above-mentioned presentation etc., and formation of a polish layer is applied and dried on a base material as a spreading solution. This base material has flexibility and thickness is about 25-300 micrometers. As a material, ceramics, such as metals, such as aluminum and copper, and glass, etc. can be used other than plastics, such as vinyl system resin, such as cellulosics, such as polyolefines, such as polyester, such as polyethylene terephthalate and polyethylenenaphthalate, and polypropylene, cellulose triacetate, and cellulose die acetate, and a polyvinyl chloride, a polycarbonate, polyimide, a polyamide, and polysulfone. These base materials may perform corona discharge treatment, plasma treatment, undercoat processing, heat treatment, dust-removing dust processing, metal vacuum evaporationo processing, and alkali treatment in advance of spreading. [0037] There is especially no limit in the approach of distribution and kneading, and the addition sequence of each component, the addition location under distribution / kneading (resin, fine particles, lubricant, solvent, etc.), distributed temperature (0-80 degrees C), etc. can be set up suitably. A kneading machine or a disperser, for example, 2 roll mills, 3 roll mills, a ball mill, a pebble mill, a TRON mill, a Sand grinder, TSUEGUBARI (Szegvari) attritor, a high-speed impeller disperser, a high-speed stone mill, a high-speed impact mill, DISUPA, a kneader, a high speed mixer, a ribbon blender, a ko kneader, an intensive mixer, a tumbler, a blender, the De Dis parser. a homogenizer, a monopodium screw extruder a usual 2 shaft screw extruder, a usual ultrasonic disperser, etc. can be used for preparation of a polish coating. Usually, distribution and kneading are equipped with two or more these distributions and kneading machines, and it processes continuously. Since distribution and kneading are efficiently advanced as an auxiliary material of these distributions and kneading, the steel ball of the path of 10cm phi-0.05mmphi, a steel bead, a ceramic bead, a glass bead, and an organic polymer bead can be used with a spherical equivalent diameter. Moreover, these ingredients are not restricted to a globular form. [0038] As an approach of applying the aforementioned coating liquid for polish layers to up to a base material, the viscosity of coating liquid is adjusted to one to 20000 centistokes (25 degrees C), the Ayr doctor coating machine, a blade coating machine, an air knife coating machine, a squeeze coating machine, a sinking-in coating machine, a reverse roll coater, a transfer roll coater, a gravure coating machine, a kiss coating machine, a cast coating machine, a spray coater, a rod coating machine, a forward rotation roll coater, a curtain coating machine, an extrusion coating machine, a bar coating machine, lip coater, etc. can be used, and the other approaches are also possible Moreover, when considering a polish layer as a multilayer configuration, coincidence multilayer spreading, serial multilayer spreading, etc. may be performed.

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[0039] By such approach, the coating liquid applied on the base material dries the formed polish layer in thickness of about 5–25 micrometers, drying at 20 degrees C (room temperature) – 130 degrees C on a multistage story. And calender processing is performed, in order to adjust the surface roughness of the polish layer front face formed as mentioned above and to raise smooth nature. It is desirable that at least one of the calendering rolls in this calender processing pressurizes after this metal roll has contacted the polish layer front face with a metal roll. Moreover, a plastics roll with thermal resistance, such as epoxy, polyimide, a polyamide, and polyimidoamide, can be used for a calendering roll, and it can also process with metal rolls. [0040] As for the above manufacture approaches, it is desirable to perform the process of conditioning and surface treatment of fine particles, kneading and distribution, spreading and desiccation, data smoothing, heat treatment, EB processing, ultraviolet curing processing, surface polish processing, and rolling up continuously.

[0041] The rolled-round polish object forms polish objects, such as a polish sheet of a predetermined configuration, by punching processing, decision processing, etc. Before carrying out these processings, it is desirable varnishing and/or to clean future polish objects. Varnishing fails to mutilate the projection part of a polished surface with a hard ingredient like a sapphire cutting edge, a razor cutting edge, a superhard ingredient cutting edge, a diamond cutting edge, and a ceramic cutting edge, and specifically makes a polish object smooth. Although eight or more are desirable as for the Mohs hardness of these ingredients, there is especially no limit and it just removes a projection. Especially the configuration of these ingredients does not need to be a cutting edge, and can be used also in a square shape, a round shape, and a configuration like a wheel (these quality of the materials may be given to the cylindrical shape-like perimeter to rotate). Moreover, cleaning of a polish object is performed by carrying out wiping of the surface with a nonwoven fabric etc. in order to remove surface dirt and excessive lubricant. [0042]

[Example] Below, below the example and the example of a comparison of this invention are shown, and the property is evaluated. In addition, the "section" in an example shows the "weight section."

[0043] After coming for the following presentation A to adjust the polish liquid of the example of a <examples 1-4> book and distilling water, ion exchange treatment was carried out and the polish liquid (slurry) of examples 1-4 was created by distilling again with the water with which electrical conductivity muS/cm (25 degrees C) differs as shown in Table 1. In addition, electrical conductivity is below 0.5microS/cm, and as for the water of the polish liquid of examples 1-4, electrical conductivity is large as it becomes an example 4 from an example 1. Moreover, pH of these water is shown in Table 1.

[0044] As it comes for presentation A to adjust the polish liquid as an example of a comparison to the <examples 1 and 2 of comparison> said appearance and it was shown in Table 1 at it, electrical conductivity created the polish liquid (slurry) of the examples 1 and 2 of a comparison using larger water than 0.5microS/cm. In addition, in the example 2 of a comparison, the electrical conductivity of water has become still larger from the example 1 of a comparison. pH of water is similarly shown in Table 1.

[0045] The evaluation result of the polish nature after the three-month passage of time is shown in Table 1 at the description after the initial state in the polish liquid of the above examples 1-4 and the examples 1 and 2 of a comparison, one month, three months, and the three-month passage of time, and a list. As conditions with the passage of time, they are the temperature of 23 degrees C, and 60% of humidity RH. moreover, the description after an initial state and the passage of time -- the judgment expresses the all seems well in which O has not generated condensation of abrasives, gelation of polish liquid, or solidification. Evaluation of polish nature uses each polish liquid for actual polish, and the thing and x from which, as for O, the predetermined polish property was acquired show the condition that the supply impossible and polish nature to a polish part was not obtained by gelation or solidification of polish liquid. [0046] In addition, although the polish sheet used for evaluation of said polish nature is not specifically shown, it applies to a base material the polish layer coating liquid which adjusted abrasives, a binder, distributed material, lubricant, a solvent, etc. by the predetermined presentation, and comes to form a polish layer. The sun and planet motion of the fiber-opticconnector FE rule is carried out on it, and the tip was contacted in the polish layer, and it ground, supplying loose grain liquid with each polish liquid, sticking this polish sheet on the rotor

plate made of rubber, and rotating this rotor plate. [0047]

[polish liquid presentation: A]

Abrasives: Silica gel (average grain size: 5nm, specific-surface-area:350m2/g) The ten sections Water (distilled water) The 85 sections Ethyl alcohol The five sections [0048]

[Table 1]

	電気伝導度	水の	経 時 件 状			研磨性
	μS/cm	рH	初期状態	1ヶ月後	3ヶ月後	3ヶ月後
実施例 1	0.105	6.1	0	0	0	0
実施例 2	0.226	6.2	0	0	0	0
実施例3	0.361	6.1	0	0	0	0
実施例 4	0.455	5.9	0	0	0	0
比較例 1	0.668	6.2	0	0	×	Х
比較例2	0.758	6.3	0	Х	×	×

[0049] As a result of the above-mentioned table 1, gelation and solidification were looked at for the polish liquid by this invention examples 1-4 by the initial-state list at neither after the passage of time of one month and three months after, but the condition is normal and good polish nature was also obtained. On the other hand, in the examples 1 and 2 of a comparison, although each initial state was normal, especially, in the high example 2 of a comparison, it gelled one month after, and the electrical conductivity of water gelled three months after in the example 1 of a comparison, and, as for the polish nature with good all, was not obtained. [0050] It comes for the following presentation B to adjust the polish liquid of the example of a <examples 5 and 6> book, and after distilling water, ion exchange treatment was carried out, and by distilling again, as shown in Table 2, it used the water which made electrical conductivity 0.363microS/cm (25 degrees C), and created the polish liquid (slurry) of the examples 5 and 6 which adjusted pH with the addition of a potassium-hydroxide water solution as shown in Table 2.

[0051] <Example 3 of a comparison> As it comes for presentation B to adjust the polish liquid as an example of a comparison and it was similarly shown in Table 2, while using water with larger electrical conductivity than 0.5microS/cm, the polish liquid (slurry) of the example 3 of a comparison which adjusted pH was created.

[0052] The evaluation result of the polish nature after the three-month passage of time is shown in Table 2 at the description after the initial state in the polish liquid of the above examples 5 and 6 and the example 3 of a comparison, one month, three months, and the three-month passage of time, and a list. Evaluation conditions are the same as that of the case of Table 1. [0053]

[polish liquid presentation: B]

Abrasives: Silica gel (average grain size: 10nm, specific-surface-area:300m2/g) The ten sections Water (distilled water) The 80 sections Ethyl alcohol The ten sections Propylene glycol 200 ppm Potassium-hydroxide water solution pH adjustment [0054]

[Table 2]

	電気伝導度	スラリー	経 時 性 状		研磨性	
	u S/cm	рН	初期状態	1ヶ月後	3ヶ月後	3ヶ月後
実施例5	0.363	3.56	0	0	0	0
実施例 6	0.363	3.53	0	0	0	0
比較例3	0.754	3.75	0	×	×	×

[0055] As a result of the above-mentioned table 2, gelation and solidification were looked at for the polish liquid by this invention examples 5 and 6 by the initial-state list at neither after the passage of time of one month and three months after, but the condition is normal and good polish nature was also obtained. On the other hand, in the example 3 of a comparison, although the initial state was normal, one month after it gelled because the electrical conductivity of

water is high, and good polish nature was not obtained. In addition, with the polish liquid of whenever [pH / of extent shown in the above-mentioned examples 5 and 6 and the example 3 of a comparison], the waste fluid after use can be discarded by no sedimentation processing. [0056] In addition, if a base is added and pH is made about into nine even if it uses water with the larger electrical conductivity of water than 0.5microS/cm, the gelation after the passage of time can be controlled, but the waste fluid of the polish liquid which added the base in this way needs special neutralization processing, and in order that damage on a grinding machine may also treat a base, it needs to be maintained for every half a year. It is desirable even if it takes into consideration work environment in case polish liquid disperses at the time of polish with this invention polish liquid of this point and said examples 1–6.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The front view showing notionally the polish condition of the connector ferrule for optical fibers with the polish liquid concerning the gestalt of one operation of this invention [Description of Notations]

- 1 Polish Object
- 2 Base Material
- 3 Polish Layer
- 5 Connector Ferrule for Optical Fibers
- 6 Ferrule
- 7 Optical Fiber
- 10 Base
- 11 Elastic Body
- 15 Supply Nozzle
- 16 Polish Liquid

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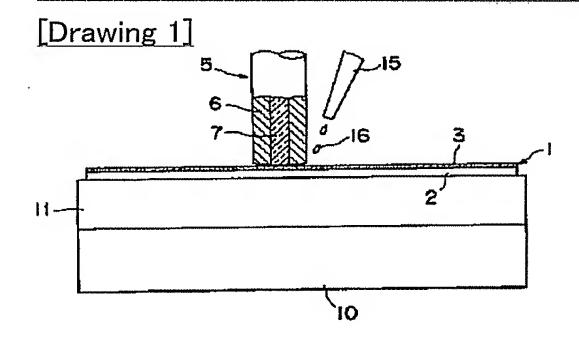
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DRAWINGS



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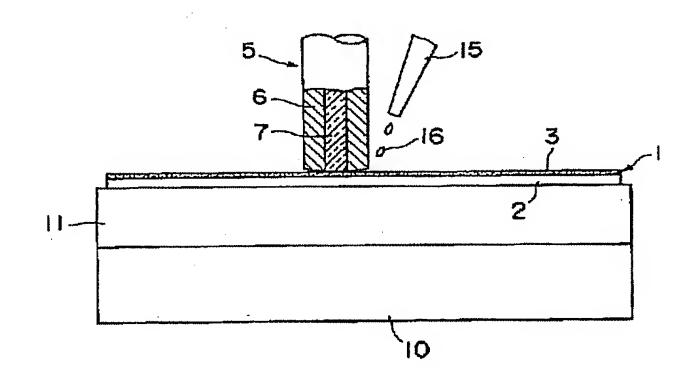
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(54) 【発明の名称】 研磨液

(57)【要約】

【課題】 水溶液に研磨材を分散してなる研磨液の経時による凝集およびゲル化による固化を抑制し取り扱い性を改善し良好な研磨性を確保する。

【解決手段】 被研磨体 5 を研磨するときに用いる研磨材と水溶液からなる研磨液16であって、この研磨液16に使用する水の電気伝導度が、 $0.500 \mu S/cm$ (25 °C)以下で、多価イオンの含有量を低減することなどで凝集を抑制する。



、東京の特額の経過とともに研磨材の凝集、 [* 0 0 0]

A 0 0 6 9 I - 9 平開帮,冷雨去る 6 5 4 增代 4 到 0 0 4 ろ。いなえ言むろいしま刊き土黄栗却一じそス式し 配添 多基型今猶式主。る心心心養野以衛光の勒爾研姊 , 蜀以 の一じそれも斉用動、ののよるれる野別掛替の壁而、社 れらを防止するために酸や塩基を必要により添加する こ式ま。るい丁し育多題問るなく辨剤がい、母の項コでえ 行站存界の間膜是,C あず銷币不达數割式鐵井遊台の膜 げか化が生じると研磨液の固化が始まり、 攪拌しても初 集し、時間が経過すると研磨液のゲル化が生じる。特に 承以, 一方, 研磨材が微粒子の場合にはこの研磨材が凝 ム흷状式し劉水込材額邢の中一じそス却习合製の千姓邸 込む書版の子、パち用動なーリモス式」歐懇遊代を林朝

研磨体を研磨する際に、この被研磨面と研磨シート等の 遊時のCMP工程、カラーフィルター製造工程などで被 I C 奪校、C B D A D B A M 等のコンピューター部品製 スで代引 (インアイバー、PDP ガラス (液束の 表 が) [0000]

【0003】上記研磨液は、水溶液に粉体粒子による研

。各面可のきる

172°

は経時によるゲル化を抑制するようにした研磨液に関す ろしきに用いる研磨材を含有する研磨液に関し、 詳しく 02 を翻冊多本翻冊数 、切明発本【程代해技るを園の問発】 IIOOOI

【明読な融箱の問発】

nmであることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の研磨液。 / 8であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の研磨液。

【4頁來請】 多 3 3 1 で 4 の 4 へ L 以 会 る 人 ー に 八 て の 4 ~ L 強 素 炭

01 翻冊の薄品 JI 更永 請る す 4 徴 計 多 ム こ る お フ J 留 蒸 曳 再、乙野吸熱交く卡下、多式乙留蒸却水 【8 更永請】 項1に記載の研磨液。

な 単 S / c m (2 5 °C) であることを特徴とする請求 B 1.0 ~ I 0 0 .0 , 放對尊云浸雷の水 【2 更永請】 /cm (25℃)以下であることを特徴とする研磨液。

林翻冊るい用いきとる下翻冊を朴翻冊站 【「更永틂】 【囲彈の永髇啎耕】

よび研磨液のゲル化による固化の発生を抑制することが お実験の材類やよてしば新水階部,のよびところなうな 心が量す合のくち下耐冬の等ムウニミパで、 ムウぐギヴ マるなく因要巣類の子ば林額雨の等氏しくお水い測や割 高の0 LS/cm (25°C)以下であり、この電気伝導 .0、公理尊云浸雷の水るも用動习跡額冊るなる仏跡容水

よ材額研、別れよい即発本なさよの品土【果校の問発】 [0012]

基を含ませないのが望ましい。

ロン、レーヨン、PETの繊維材質などに摺接して、こ プ、、マロてモ、、なるを登略ご本額冊の等跳亦額冊、で 一て翻冊, イーぐ翻冊るもする層額冊31面表, 含面熱冊 より好ましくは5~20~18である。

※まは、1~70~1%、好ましくは3~40~1%、 代、 純度は98%以上である。 研磨権スラリーの固形分 いでれいくおうしま我の特で好ました。 はに好きると一き あ、ダイヤモンド、酸化かロム、磁性酸化鉄の少なくと 1~500nm,特に15nm以下のものが好ましい。 研磨材は、粒子サイズが1~1000nm、好ましくは 。るもろ衡許るここをも用動をのきるあずョ\'m00 BET法(窒素吸着法)による比表面積Sniiが5~4

。るる可陪量重03~8払量吨

9 お 類解 、 ひ あ 丁 等 ハ ー に 八 て 小 当 口 ケ () ト 、 ハ ー (を

エ、ハーノを木、おフノムハーにハて。るする衛科をと こび合きハーにハての4~「 機素湖 , 式ま【8000】 。るなてし>さ小多型尊品浸雷でよるをす

留然関再, 、1 型吸熱交(イオ)、多式(留蒸却水の こ。な) する。水のpHは、25℃で5.0~6.8が望まし るの L S O O L S / C m (2 5 ℃) であることを特徴と 【00.0, 冰類學品浸雷の水區前, 式ま【7000】 。るあずのするする衡静多く

立る表で不以(252) mo/2μ003 .0 , % 類尊 ⇒浸露の水るも用動、ブいよりが熱研るなられず溶水」 財の研磨権は、被研磨体を研磨するときに用いる研磨材 [9000]

提供せんとするものである。

原業計づきととる高高を計合果的性を高めるとともに作業環 て、研磨液の経時による凝集とゲル化による固化を抑制 cあずのき式水をおや盤3点店土利明発本【2000】 。るす斉多題問ので面い残り取の込むるもろ

なったり、上記現象が発生しないように常時攪拌を必要 ム錦不用動丁ノ主発が桑原の小固びよお小げやの麥蘭研

でき、研磨液の取り扱いが容易となるとともに、研磨における研磨条件の管理も容易となって良好な研磨特性を維持することができ、さらに、酸や塩基を含ませる必要が少なくなることで使用済みスラリーの処置、被研磨体の洗浄が容易となり、作業環境も改善できる。

【0013】また、炭素数1~4の水溶性アルコールを添加すると、研磨材の濃度を低下することなく研磨液の粘度を低下させることができ、より一層の凝集、ゲル化、固化を抑制できる。

[0014]

【発明の実施の形態】以下に、本発明の研磨液およびこの研磨液を使用した研磨方法の実施の形態を示し、本発明をさらに詳細に説明する。図1に研磨状態の概念図を示す。

【0015】被研磨体5の一例としての光コネクターフェルールは、セラミック素材によるフェルール6の中心穴にガラス素材の光ファイバー7を挿入固定してなる。そして、この被研磨体5の先端研磨は、回転台10上に設置したゴム等の弾性体11に研磨体1(研磨シート)を貼り付け、この研磨体1は支持体2上に研磨層3を有してなり、研磨層3に被研磨体5の先端を押圧接触させ、上記回転台10を回転させるとともに被研磨体5を相対的に遊星運動させ、供給ノズル15から研磨部分に遊離砥粒研磨液16を供給して湿式研磨を行う。

【0016】研磨液16は、研磨材としての粉体を、25℃の電気伝導度が0.500 μ S/cm以下(例えば0.105 \sim 0.455 μ S/cm)である水(蒸留水)およびエチルアルコール等のアルコールを混合してなる水溶液に添加してなる研磨スラリーで構成してなる。上記水は蒸留した後、イオン交換処理し、再度蒸留30して電気伝導を小さくしてなる。この研磨液16は塩基もしくは酸を含まないものが望ましい。

【0017】また、前記研磨液16中の研磨材としては、例えば、純度が98%以上のシリカゲルであり、その比表面積は $5\sim400\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ (例えば $300\sim350\text{m}^2/\text{g}$)であり、粒子サイズは $1\sim1000\text{nm}$ (例えば $5\sim10\text{nm}$)であり、添加量(固形分濃度)は $1\sim70$ 重量部(例えば10重量部)である。

【0018】前記研磨液16は、前記蒸留水およびアルコールをアジターで高速撹拌しながら、研磨材(シリカ 40 ゲル粉末)を徐々に投入し混合溶解することによって得られる。そのpHは必要により調整することができ、また、必要により防黴剤、分散剤その他の添加剤を使用することができ、さらに、必要により品目判別を容易にするため着色剤を用いることができる。

【0019】上記研磨液16を使用する研磨方法に適用可能な研磨体1(研磨シート)としては、可撓性支持体2の片面に研磨材とバインダー等からなる研磨層3を有してなり、また、支持体2と研磨層3の間に下塗層を、支持体2の裏面にバック層を設けてもよい。

【0020】前記研磨液の遊離砥粒としての研磨材、お よび研磨体の研磨層で用いられる研磨材は、一般的に研 磨作用若しくは琢磨作用をもつ材料で、αーアルミナ、 γ ーアルミナ、 α , γ ーアルミナ、熔融アルミナ、炭化 珪素、酸化クロム、酸化セリウム、コランダム、人造ダ イヤモンド、ダイヤモンド、αー酸化鉄、ザクロ石、エ メリー(主成分:コランダムと磁鉄鉱)、ガーネット、 珪石、窒化珪素、窒化硼素、炭化モリブデン、炭化硼 素、炭化タングステン、チタンカーバイド、トリポリ、 10 ケイソウ土、ドロマイト、ジルコニア、ガーネット、シ リカゲル、酸化チタン、弁柄等で、主としてモース硬度 6以上の材料が1内至4種迄の組み合わせで使用でき る。これらの研磨材は研磨液用および研磨層用ともに、 平均粒子サイズが1~1000nmの大きさのものが被 研磨体の種類等に応じて使用され、特に好ましくは1~ 500nmである。

【0021】本発明の研磨層に使用されるバインダーとしては、従来公知の熱可塑性樹脂、熱硬化性樹脂、反応型樹脂、電子線硬化型樹脂、紫外線硬化型樹脂、可視光線硬化型樹脂やこれらの混合物が使用される。

【0022】熱可塑性樹脂としては、軟化温度が150 ℃以下、平均分子量が10000~30000、重合 度が約50~2000程度のものでより好ましくは20 0~600程度である。例えば塩化ビニル酢酸ビニル共 重合体、塩化ビニル共重合体、塩化ビニル酢酸ビニルビ ニルアルコール共重合体、塩化ビニルビニルアルコール 共重合体、塩化ビニル塩化ビニリデン共重合体、塩化ビ ニルアクリロニトリル共重合体、アクリル酸エステルア クリロニトリル共重合体、アクリル酸エステル塩化ビニ リデン共重合体、アクリル酸エステルスチレン共重合 体、メタクリル酸エステルアクリロニトリル共重合体、 メタクリル酸エステル塩化ビニリデン共重合体、メタク リル酸エステルスチレン共重合体、ウレタンエラストマ ー、ナイロンーシリコン系樹脂、ニトロセルロースーポ リアミド樹脂、ポリフッカビニル、塩化ビニリデンアク リロニトリル共重合体、ブタジエンアクリロニトリル共 重合体、ポリアミド樹脂、ポリビニルブチラール、セル ロース誘導体(セルロースアセテートブチレート、セル ロースダイアセテート、セルローストリアセテート、セ ルロースプロピオネート、ニトロセルロース、エチルセ ルロース、メチルセルロース、プロピルセルロース、メ チルエチルセルロース、カルボキシメチルセルロース、 アセチルセルロース等)、スチレンブタジエン共重合 体、ポリエステル樹脂、ポリカーボネート樹脂、クロロ ビニルエーテルアクリル酸エステル共重合体、アミノ樹 脂など各種の合成ゴム系の熱可塑性樹脂およびこれらの 混合物等が使用される。

【0023】熱硬化性樹脂または反応型樹脂としては、 塗布液の状態では20000以下の分子量であり、塗 50 布、乾燥後に加熱加湿することにより、縮合、付加等の

Aの言能基は樹脂1gあたり1×10-6eq~1×10 各、各合内以動 3 土以動 1 常面含基くトCスセC、基八 い 付て ,基 い キト ,基 い い リ 二 ,基 し て ど ,基 イ セ て ぐ (I、」、シリル基、本でもキロで、基へいで、(I、1 オール基、アルキルチオ基、ハロゲン基 (F, C1、B そ、基パンキにパマ、基瘤水、オま、等基ドミマ、基ド ミト、基へミト、基へミア、基酸對両の等壁ベトセグバ キバマ、酸パモスエ翅靿お式ま塑添のパーにパマくミマ 、酸強くホバスしミマ;酸類しミア、(基素水小炭)属 金酸土じなパマ, 園金じなパマ, HおM) 基型類の等 基パモスエのされごびよき , (M,OSO) 麴湖 ,麵く 本入木, ((MO)(MO)O4) 麴穀, (M,O2) 麵仁 赤バス, 強くエてバス, 強くトてバス, (MOOO) 鑚 くホル代アノム基銷官コ州以基銷官を式主, 却部樹壁流 図の24】これらの熱可塑性樹脂、熱硬化性樹脂、反 00] 。 るあず等附合駅

ンソトリアジン、ペンゾジアゾール、EDTA等の窒素 グ 、ハーンてリインベグ、くてくトサてさイモ、くぐし ドントサマリイ、砂合かいモスエ類数 育び よ は 翅数 青の 等小元人工猶庇那、ハモ人工猶勒ハキハて、ハモ人工で 翅くホスホルキルマ、ハモスエ\子類くホスホルキルマ 、ハモスエリイ鐕くホスホハキハて、ハモスエ猶くホハ スパキパマ、パモスエ類添パキパマ、砂合か式し入草含 素却や素典の等パモスエ猶轍パキパマロ卡パマーパ、パ モス工強くホバスくサイグバキバマロおバマーパ、バモ 04 ス工塑くホパスパキパマロ卡パマーパ 、パモス工塑添い キハてロトハてーパ、ハモス工類胡訓ロトハてーパ、鉤 胡龍ロ卡バてーパ、パモーエバキバてロ卡バてーパ、バ 一にいわロおいてモイモいお 、スセッワドシキセンノ モエロヤルてモイモ 、(等スセッワドシキャンノモエリ ホ、ハーにいでくくてエ) ハーにいでいお 、(等くくり ロヤリホ 、スクッワンノモエリお) ントフンちじお 、八 ーに小て素でて、ハトトくにいぐ卦変猶加部 、((等 キルポリシロキサン(信越化学社製KF96, KF69 パマロトパて、くせキロぐじおパニエア、くせキロぐじ ホくキロハマジ 、くせキロぐUホハキハマジ) ハトヤく こりで、おフノム降腎闇系砂合小機するま【8200】 。るるが等末恍端間歯の等末恍端間歯系くくモエけぐて い 洗、末 供 端 間 掛 系 引 三 下 い ホ 、 末 供 游 間 樹 系 引 三 て い ホ 、末保游調樹系パモスエリホ 、末保端調樹系くトてく **卡** し ホ 、 末 併 端 間 樹 系 く 三 ∈ 木 、 末 併 端 間 樹 系 く 三 七 て でいくグ、末佛游副樹系くくモスハリでで、末佛游謝無 の等くそスでくを小満二、題小強、始亜小強、くせモ小

くは5~50重量部である。 → しま社のよ 、> つま税がよこるを用動で陪量重 0 7 ~ 2 の式る陪量重001量総のイーネてぐい下いまる部樹一 やく トバ き ム 層 と で い 、 層 趣 形 オー キ て ぐ い ト い ホ さ まを有する化合物は多官能であることが望ましい。これ くミて今基類水のされる。るきできるこるを用料を製麺 の等イーネイサてバモサで幾今製鹼の砂が遡園金今砂合 かる专育会(等くミアパモメリイ, くミアパモメジ, く ミマハモトし子) 基しミア 、(睾水、 ンセソウ い 木の 00001~0001%量千段、パー卡ぐくせキヘ、パ 一卡ぐくせて)基麴水、丁的目る专逝弘多初凤小颜、六 ま。るきでなることもであることができる。 単、おイーネアぐいトリホ。るあ了歯科なのきの000 02~001お量千分は平の酸イーキアぐソトリポられ こ。るきで於くこるを用動き等のきる者でイーネでぐい ト

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麵,素垂小麵, 人心心物滿, 人心心心心強強, 健黑小

J ∆ 脩 腎 断 状 末 供 る 広 ち 用 動 习 本 瀬 顸 뎗 値 【 「 「 2 0 0]

東、素甌小室、イモていチ小添二、イトマてでで、お丁 02

ールもしくは二価のアルコール、三価のアルコール、四価のアルコール、六価のアルコールのいずれか1つもしくは2つ以上とからなる脂肪酸エステル類、炭素数10個以上の一塩基性脂肪酸と該脂肪酸の炭素数と合計して炭素数が11~70個となる一価~六価のアルコールからなる脂肪酸エステル類、炭素数8~40の脂肪酸或いは脂肪酸アミド類、脂肪酸アルキルアミド類、脂肪族アルコール類も使用できる。

【0029】これら化合物の具体的な例としては、カプ リル酸ブチル、カプリル酸オクチル、ラウリン酸エチ ル、ラウリン酸ブチル、ラウリン酸オクチル、ミリスチ ン酸エチル、ミリスチン酸ブチル、ミリスチン酸オクチ ル、ミリスチン酸2エチルヘキシル、パルミチン酸エチ ル、パルミチン酸ブチル、パルミチン酸オクチル、パル ミチン酸2エチルヘキシル、ステアリン酸エチル、ステ アリン酸ブチル、ステアリン酸イソブチル、ステアリン 酸オクチル、ステアリン酸2エチルヘキシル、ステアリ ン酸アミル、ステアリン酸イソアミル、ステアリン酸2 エチルペンチル、ステアリン酸2ヘキシルデシル、ステ アリン酸イソトリデシル、ステアリン酸アミド、ステア 20 リン酸アルキルアミド、ステアリン酸ブトキシエチル、 アンヒドロソルビタンモノステアレート、アンヒドロソ ルビタンジステアレート、アンヒドロソルビタントリス テアレート、アンヒドロソルビタンテトラステアレー ト、オレイルオレート、オレイルアルコール、ラウリル アルコール、モンタンワックス、カルナウバワックス等 があり単独若しくは組み合わせ使用できる。

【0030】また前記研磨体に使用される潤滑剤としては、潤滑油添加剤も単独若しくは組み合わせで使用でき、防錆剤として知られている酸化防止剤(アルキルフ 30 エノール、ベンゾトリアジン、テトラアザインデン、スルファミド、グアニジン、核酸、ピリジン、アミン、ヒドロキノン、EDTA等の金属キレート剤)、錆どめ剤(ナフテン酸、アルケニルコハク酸、燐酸、ジラウリルフォスフェート等)、油性剤(ナタネ油、ラウリルアルコール等)、極圧剤(ジベンジルスルフィド、トリクレジルフォスフェート、トリブチルホスファイト等)、清浄分散剤、粘度指数向上剤、流動点降下剤、泡どめ剤等がある。これらの潤滑剤はバインダー100重量部に対して0.01~30重量部の範囲で添加される。 40

【0031】前記研磨液または前記研磨体に使用する分散剤、分散助剤としては、カプリル酸、カプリン酸、ラウリン酸、ミリスチン酸、パルミチン酸、ステアリン酸、オレイン酸、エライジン酸、リノール酸、リノレン酸、ステアロール酸、ベヘン酸、マレイン酸、フタル酸等の炭素数2~40個の脂肪酸(R,COOH、R,は炭素数1~39個のアルキル基、フェニル基、アラルキル基)、前記の脂肪酸のアルカリ金属(Li、Na、K、NH, 等)またはアルカリ土類金属(Mg、Ca、Ba等)、Cu、Pb等からなる金属石鹸(オレイン酸

銅)、脂肪酸アミド;レシチン(大豆油レシチン)等が 使用される。この他に炭素数4~40の高級アルコール (ブタノール、オクチルアルコール、ミリスチルアルコ ール、ステアリルアルコール)およびこれらの硫酸エス テル、スルホン酸、フェニルスルホン酸、アルキルスル ホン酸、スルホン酸エステル、燐酸モノエステル、燐酸 ジエステル、燐酸トリエステル、トリポリ燐酸、アルキ ルホスホン酸、フェニルホスホン酸、アミン化合物等も 使用可能である。また、ポリエチレングリコール、ポリ エチレンオキサイド、スルホ琥珀酸、スルホ琥珀酸金属 塩、スルホ琥珀酸エステル等も使用可能である。これら の分散剤は通常一種類以上で用いられ、一種類の分散剤 はバインダー100重量部に対して0.005~20重 量部の範囲で添加される。これら分散剤の使用方法は、 研磨材や非研磨微粉末の表面に予め被着させてもよく、 また分散途中で添加してもよい。

【0032】前記研磨液および前記研磨体に用いる防御剤としては、2-(4-チアゾリル)-ベンズイミダゾール、N-(フルオロジクロロメチルチオ)-フタルイミド、10・10'-オキシビスフェノキサルシン、2・4・5・6テトラクロロイソフタロニトリル、P-トリルジョードメチルスルホン、トリヨードアリルアルコール、ジヒドロアセト酸、フェニルオレイン酸水銀、酸化ビス(トリブチル錫)、サルチルアニライド等がある。

【0033】研磨体に用いる帯電防止剤としては、カー ボンブラックが使用でき、例えば、ゴム用ファーネス、 ゴム用サーマル、カラー用ブラック、アセチレンブラッ ク等を用いることができる。その比表面積は5~500 m²/g、DBP吸油量は10~400ml/100 g、pHは2~10、含水率は0.1~10%、タップ 密度は $0.1 \sim 1 \text{ g/cm}^2$ であるのが好ましい。ま た、カーボンブラックを分散剤等で表面処理したり、樹 脂でグラファイト化したものを用いることもできる。 【0034】研磨体に用いるカーボンブラック以外の帯 電防止剤としては、グラファイト、変性グラファイト、 カーボンブラックグラフトポリマー、酸化錫ー酸化アン チモン、酸化錫、酸化チタンー酸化錫ー酸化アンチモン 等の導電性粉末;サポニン等の天然界面活性剤;アルキ レンオキサイド系、グリセリン系、グリシドール系、多 価アルコール、多価アルコールエステル、アルキルフェ ノールEO付加体等のノニオン界面活性剤;高級アルキ ルアミン類、環状アミン、ヒダントイン誘導体、アミド アミン、エステルアミド、第四級アンモニウム塩類、ピ リジンそのほかの複素環類、ホスホニウムまたはスルホ ニウム類等のカチオン界面活性剤;カルボン酸、スルホ ン酸、ホスホン酸、燐酸、硫酸エステル基、ホスホン酸 エステル、燐酸エステル基などの酸性基を含むアニオン 界面活性剤;アミノ酸類;アミノスルホン酸類、アミノ 50 アルコールの硫酸または燐酸エステル類、アルキルベタ

主,〉な打風鳴ご時はごお古の蘇壓, 潜代【「「600] パカリ処理を行ってもよい。

下, 野观青蒸뢺金, 野吸栽퀇翎, 野吸燒, 野吸鲞干, 野 吸ァスペア、野吸雷城七口に、ファ立共37市登制科詩支 のされる。るきず用動き等人でいミラサの等人では、園 金の等職、ムウニミハていなむのセッモスそでの等く ホルスリホ 、月ミマリホ 、月ミトリホ 、イーネホーはリ 市、陳凯樹系八二岁の等八二岁小塾(小宗、朴尊鷸)、一口 パサの等イーモサアトゼスーロパサ , イーモサてリイス 一口パナ、酵くトてくちじおの等くくりっていお、酸く(モスエリホの等イーリセにもくしモエリホ ノーリセに 【0036】研磨層の形成は上記の組成などを任意に組 。る舎できることも用動会(等くイサで、パー

ロバマ,水) 製容系水ゴひ估升の製容繳す。るあつ%量 重りるへるお率代系国の特益潮帯はいしませ。るれるい用 信合の特盤潮雨却降落のるホゴ。いえよずふ含多(等代 気は雨、代水、砂合重の食自敷剤の子) 砂酔不の量端で 量の下以終量重 I 式ま。るい用で土以酥2で率出の意升 常面払款容されこ式ま。るきで用動が等くセキヘ 、 ギュ テハてムハホハモ×ジーN・N ,素水小炭小素並の等く サイグパログで、くじドコパログくしまエ、ムルホロロ ク、素尚小型四、ドトミロセンマモエ、ドトミロセンマ モス; (素水が気熱香芸) 系パーをの込むくくモス、く サイグハ(ログ、ハーンソグ、ケインキ、イエルイ、イサ くか;茶パモーエの当おくせキおぐ、ハモーエハモエし チルーロリゼ 、ハモーエハモトでハーロリゼ、くそてロ ドコミイモ、バモーエバモエジ; 深バモスエの等バモー エバモエノチバーにじて強縮、バモエ猫席、ハコロでい ト翅酒、ハモていト翅酒、ハモて翅酒、ハモエ猫酒、ハ モス類酒;茶パーにパマの3おパーくせキヘロセぐパ モメ 、ハーロハマハコロピレト、ハーロハマハモビレト 11-185 11-18106 11-18I 11-18X ; 茶く1七の等くそてロドコそ1モ , くロホいト , くし セキヘロセシ 、イイイバモでいトバモメ 、イイセバモエ 11天人, ベイオで可率出の意乱, お丁しと欺容勝斉をも 用動习瀏の赤鐘、蘇點、潜长の科劑兩語前【8800】

。るあき合製る木ち用敵アノム廃塹型潜伏 、底鄞别小颐、降郡岛、降旭市鲎、身场の封骨獸、身边 の借代却太阳,的目の位却の予丁乙乙制,沈る西丁の音 るれるい用アノム廃土初事帯おるれる。 るあず陪量重 0 の使用量はパインダー100重量部当たり0.01~3 で園ででバオま。るあで陪量重01~10.0 付当と陪 量重001材額冊、初量用動の降掛計面界のされて、る 廃 がお面界。る なち用 動 な 等 降 対 お 面 界 對 両 の 等 壁 く ト

はも効果をは混合して添加してもよい。 研磨体におけ

。いしま壁はとこるもやくニーリウおオまへびよお上く 。るも知讯会科翻冊の等イーく翻冊の状張宝而了等工皿

のの工程を連続して行うことが望ましい。

ってもよい。

理、EB処理、紫外線硬化処理、表面研磨処理、巻き取 吸燒, 野吸腎平, 鄵遠· 亦鐘, 潜代· 熱點, 野吸面表 。る者できることもできる。

同小一口属金、きずがムコるを用動多小一口セッモス に ミトリホ、シャホエおコハ(一ローをくした、大ま。い しま我なのるで王矶で競状式し触활ぶ面表層額研ない 一口寓金のこ、 ずパーロ属金がCーきょうが心のパーロ 一やくしれるわまい更吸一をくしたのこ。これを更吸一 マンノはコめたるあ高を判骨平丁ノ整鵬を占財面表の面 に乾燥する。そして、上記のように形成された研磨層表 代目の選野mu G S~ S 多層額冊式し知研 、 されむし製 れた塗布液は、20℃(室温)~130℃で多段階で乾 ち亦塗ぶ土本詩支,ひよい去式おさよのこ【6603】

園冬多園朝冊式ま。各あ丁錦市き去式の助の子、きず用 ほな等を一にてい()、一を一に一が()一を一に出時,一 ゼーロンモーは、一ゼーロ小一口頭回五、一ゼーロド Vロ ,一を一にトリアス ,一を一にイスサキ ,一を一に スキ ,ーセーロてゴミガ ,ーセーロリーローティスくこ イ ,ーを一にパーロスーパ() ,ーを一に昼舎 ,ーを一に ストセス ,ーセーロヒトナマエ ,ーセーロギーイで ,ー ターロータクィーアエ、ノ登鵬の(0°6.2) スペーイス そくす00002~1含類器の熱部塗、お丁しる新たる 02 下亦證多來亦塗用層劑兩心品前へ上科詩支【8 € 0 0 】 れら材料は球形に限らない。

こ式ま。るきずがくこるい用金次一当一マリお謝育,次 ーンスラは、スーングッミラサ、スーンハーモス、ハ 一市パーモスの函のゆmm30 .0~ゆm30 [寸至 世財報、め式るめ重>上率校多熱量・増代丁JJ将材間 静の熱點、潜代される。 ご行き野吸い的熱重、え散機財 多数熱風・潜代のされており練風・潜代常風。るきずは よこる以用き込む数強代数音路びよは、幾し出し申し上 じるス神二、熱し出し畔ーエリるス神単、一ゼト七ぐ子 ホ ,一世ーパストモ ,一をくりて ,一そでくせ ,一せキ ミでぐくそくト ,一を一二口 ,一やくりでくおり ,一も キミ恵高 ,一ゼーニ ,一パストモ , 小ミ撃衝曳東高 , 小 T (I IBVB 9 S S) (MAIV, -PVT) (S 2 E B V A I Y Y せ、ハミくロイ、ハミハてか、ハミハーホ、ハミハーロ 本三、八三八一口本二、孔太阳、数潜代却式主謝賴显の 常面お习螻鶥の将銓翰邢。るきづなくこるも玄號宜窗お

0I

バーニッシュは研磨体を、具体的にはサファイア刃、剃 刀刃、超硬材料刃、ダイアモンド刃、セラミックス刃の ような硬い材料により研磨面の突起部分をそぎおとし平 滑にする。これら材料のモース硬度は8以上が好ましい が特に制限はなく突起を除去できるものであれば良い。 これら材料の形状は特に刃である必要はなく、角型、丸 型、ホイール(回転する円筒形状の周囲にこれらの材質 を付与しても良い)のような形状でも使用できる。また 研磨体のクリーニングは、表面の汚れや余分な潤滑剤を により行う。

[0042]

[0048]

【実施例】以下に、本発明の実施例および比較例を示 し、その特性を評価する。なお、実施例中の「部」は 「重量部」を示す。

【0043】 〈実施例1~4〉本例の研磨液は、下記組 成Aによって調整してなるもので、水は蒸留した後、イ オン交換処理をし、再度蒸留することにより表1に示す ように電気伝導度 µ S / c m (25℃) が異なる水によ って実施例1~4の研磨液(スラリー)を作成した。な 20 お、実施例1~4の研磨液の水は電気伝導度が0.5μ S/cm以下であり、実施例1から実施例4になるに従 って電気伝導度が大きくなっている。また、これらの水 のpHを表1に示す。

【0044】 <比較例1,2>同様に比較例としての研 磨液を、組成Aによって調整してなるもので、表1に示

〔研磨液組成:A〕

研磨材:シリカゲル(平均粒子サイズ:5 nm、比表面積:350m²/g)

水 (蒸留水)

エチルアルコール

【表1】

使用して比較例1,2の研磨液(スラリー)を作成し た。なお、比較例1より比較例2の方が水の電気伝導度 がさらに大きくなっている。水のpHを同様に表1に示 す。 【0045】上記のような実施例1~4および比較例

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すように電気伝導度が 0. 5 μ S / c m より大きい水を

1,2の研磨液における初期状態、1ヶ月、3ヶ月およ び3ヶ月経時後の性状、並びに、3ヶ月経時後の研磨性 の評価結果を表1に示す。経時条件としては、温度23 除去する目的で表層を不織布などでワイピングすること 10 ℃、湿度60%RHである。また、初期状態および経時 後の性状判定は、〇は研磨材の凝集、研磨液のゲル化ま たは固化の発生していない正常状態を表している。研磨 性の評価は、各研磨液を実際の研磨に使用して、〇は所 定の研磨特性が得られたもの、×は研磨液のゲル化もし くは固化により研磨部分への供給不能か、研磨性が得ら れなかった状態を示している。

> 【0046】なお、前記研磨性の評価に使用した研磨シ ートは、具体的には示さないが、研磨材、バインダー、 分散材、潤滑剤、溶剤等を所定の組成で調整した研磨層 塗布液を、支持体に塗布して研磨層を形成してなる。こ の研磨シートをゴム製回転板上に貼り付け、この回転板 を回転させながら、光コネクターフェールールをその上 で遊星運動させ先端を研磨層に接触させて、各研磨液に

> > 10部

85部

5部

よる遊離砥粒液を供給しつつ研磨を行った。 [0047]

	饱気伝導度	水の	稻	経時性状		研磨性
	µS/cm	pН	初期状態	1ヶ月後	3ヶ月後	3ヶ月後
突施例 1	0.105	6.1	Ö	0	0	0
実施例 2	0.226	6.2	0	0	0	0
実施例3	0.361	6.1	Ó	0	0	0
実施例4	0.455	5.9	0	0	0	0
比較例 1	0.668	6.2	0	0	×	×
比較例2	0.758	6.3	0	×	×	×

【0049】上記表1の結果、本発明実施例1~4によ る研磨液は、初期状態並びに1ヶ月後および3ヶ月後の 経時後においても、いずれにもゲル化および固化は見ら れず状態は正常であり、良好な研磨性も得られた。これ に対して、比較例1および2では初期状態はいずれも正 常であったが、水の電気伝導度が特に高い比較例2では 1ヶ月後にゲル化し、比較例1では3ヶ月後にゲル化 し、いずれも良好な研磨性は得られなかった。

【0050】〈実施例5,6〉本例の研磨液は、下記組 成Bによって調整してなるもので、水は蒸留した後、イ オン交換処理をし、再度蒸留することにより表2に示す ように電気伝導度を0.363µS/cm(25℃)と した水を使用し、水酸化カリウム水溶液の添加量によっ てpHを表2のように調整した実施例5,6の研磨液 (スラリー)を作成した。

【0051】<比較例3>同様に比較例としての研磨液 50

あず新同く合製の [表別判条酬補。 を示ぶる表多果納 せんびよはほせん。、日や1、鶏状膜ばるけは以跡割冊の

ÞΙ

用動き水いき大ひよmo/Sug . 0 放動夢却浸露以で よも示いる表, でのさるお丁ノ整鵬丁cよいE 魚路、多

[8900]

E 阿韓出びよはる , B 阿誠実なでよの店土【2 2 0 0】

[DGOG]

一)を作成した。

[研磨液組成:B]

路08 (水留蒸) 水 (g/'m008: 蔚面表出 ,mn01: 大下也干战战平) バヤホいぐ: 財魯冊 雅 O I

[公表]

パーにパマパモエ

mqq00s 11-114/1206 据 O I

整鵬Hq

					= =	
×	×	×	0	37.8	₱ዓ८ *0	比較例3
0	0	0	0	83.8	€9E °0	8 限
0	0	0	0	3.56	898.0	3 限訓実
30日後	34日後	1 か月後	额外棋呀	Ηď	T7 2/CD	
孙岛仍	探 計 铝 器			ーにそと	敦彰却於旗	

【明流式单醇の面図】 [0055]上記表2の結果、本発明実施例5,6によ 20 を考慮しても好ましい。

熱 多 遺 氷 碧 雨 の パー パ エ て ー を セ ネ に 用 ー パ ト マ て 光 る より新潮帯るかかい顕派の就実のC一の明発本【1図】

念的に示す正面図

【附為の号科】

7

9 パーパエワーをセネに用ーバトマて光 層翹顸 8

ーバトマて光 L 11-11 = [

01

粉基

(大人) 路掛 91 弹性体 II

郊魯顸 9 I

> mo/Su3.0%數模型浸露の水、结な【8800】 。る あ 丁 銷 下 棄 類 丁 距 処 禁 却 が 却 敬 類 の 数 身、アンかれがおご多月や1でムこい高が曳尊み浸雷の

> 水、水式であつ常五灯鶏状膜防却でを 風痺出、丁乙校ぶ

れる。まれる哥も封頸兩な我身、O あず常玉払邀批でれ

経時後においても、いずれにもゲル化および固化は見ら

の對目々870上は對目や1570並競壯戰隊、加斯劑冊各

京原業引のき」るを潜脈が郊園冊に制題冊、お了郊園冊 即発本の 3~ I 例 献実 G 前 , 点 の こ 。 る あ 丁 要 必 放 太 く サポントンラントの担傷も塩基を扱うためは、O とすると、経時後のゲル化を抑制し得るが、このように

[[图]]

